Amusements.

BIJOU THEATRE SID. Kate Kip. Buyer.
BROADWAY THEATRE SID. The Jolly Musketeer.
CASINO S A Dangerous Maid.
DALVS THEATRE SID-A Runaway Girl.
EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cinemiatograph. OGENCE OF THE LINE STREET THEATRE S. The Village SENTH STREET THEATRE S. The Village THEATRE 7:48 Cyrano de Bergerac,
THEATRE 8:15 Catherine,
UERA HOUSE 8 A Stranger in New York,
OPERA HOUSE 8:20 A Day and a Night,
SQUARE THEATRE 8:15 Hotel Topsy

PLACE THEATRE S. In Weisen Rossel.
Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
RECKER THEATRE—8:15—The Christian.

Inder to Advertisements.

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New York Daily Tribme.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The American Peace Commissioners in Paris at their session considered the Spanish request that the article of the peace protocol relating to the Philippines be submitted to arbitration.— It is believed in legal circles in Paris that the Court of Cassalegal circles in Cassalegal circles in Cassalegal circles in Cassalegal circles in C Povil's Island, counsel for Colonel Pic imprisoned in Paris, has been authorized e confer with his client. At the Cabinet ouncil in Madrid the Minister of Justice de-ared the fears of a Carlist uprising to be oundless. The Emperor William sailed latta in the yacht Hohenzollern for a the Northern Adriatic; the return jour-Berlin will be made overland, and not of Gibraltar. — Dr. Stephen H. Tyng. by way of Cibraltar. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, is deal. A revolution has broken out in Salvador, one of the three States of the new United States of Central America. steamer German sunk the Brit deamer Corso in a collision at the mouth of the wrecked on the coast of Yucatan; two of the crew were drowned. A committee of Vermonters at Ottawa presented an American flag to the Carlton Rifles, of that city.

DOMESTIC - The Administration regards the utilook for a successful termination of the peace and other in Paris as encouraging. — The is as encouraging. —— The evestigating Commission ad war legarinent in Washington, and will journed its sessions in Washington, and will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, to-day. The Anglo-American Joint High Anglo-American Joint Commission held an important meeting in Washington, at which the fisherles and reciprocity questions were considered. —— The Court of questions were considered. — The Court of Claims rendered judgment in favor of New-York Indians for nearly \$2,000,000 for lands the Government. — President Time-light, of Yale University, presented his tion, to take effect at the end of the resignation, to take effect at the end of the academic year, at a meeting of the corporation.

Theodore Roosevelt will take the oath of office as Governor on Saturday, December 31, and the formal ceremonies of his inauguration All obstacles in the way of the reorganization of the Baitimore and Ohio, Railroad Company were removed by the saie of the first preferred stocks to interests friendly to the scheme.

The National Quarantine Convention, to consider the best means for preventing the spread of yellow fever, was opened in Memphis.

It is thought that the depositors in the First National Research will take place on Monday. January : All obstacles in the way of the reorga National Bank of Emporia, Kan., whose doors are closed, will lose little or nothing: another bank was forced to suspend by reason of the An electric car could not be con-colled in Taloma, and ran off the track on a terp grade, injuring seven persons somewhat, if he one seriously, save the motorman, who

one of his legs broken, CITY-Stocks were strong and active. The Water had resigned the chaplainer The Regiment. The Horse Show timed at Madison Square Garden. drew Carnesie was examined by Special Com-missioner Henry Winthrop Gray and qualified as a special jurer.— A meeting of the Re-publican County Committee was held; Congresspublican County Committee was need, Congress man Quigg made are address congratulating the organization on the victory. A meeting to protest against the race riots in the South was held in Cooper Union. — The thirty-second annual dinner of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the Windsor Hotel. THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Clearing. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees, lowest, 44; average, 48.

NO ARBITRATION POSSIBLE. No conquering nation ever submitted to arbi-

dictated terms does not know what they meant, | conflict were "either unable or unwilling to stop | people of Brooklyn, a menace to public health what other Power can possibly determine? Nor can anybody guess what object Spain has to On that ground we intervened. By the exerserve by a delay which is not only useless, but | cise of military strength we have "put an end to Spanish interests constantly damaging. It is to the barbarities and bloodshed." not in the power of the United States, while the estarvation and horrible miseries" still exist. protocol remains in force, to employ military | They do not exist to as great an extent as they and naval forces for the preservation of peace | cld. between Spain and the insurgents in power in | concentrados" we need not concern ourselves. all the Spanish islands, although the United They have ceased to exist. They are dead. But burden in the patient and uncomplaining way States can take into consideration the fact that reckoning such victims of the Great Assassin. that is his wont. In the mediaval civilization Spain has no longer anything to sell or to cede. Weyler, at half a million men, women and chil- of Latin Europe, as we know, he was much bers of the Conference are compelled not to rec- number - there remain about a million living. | picturesque figures in the turbulent and romanegnize existing facts, alike by their personal re- Some of these are in comfortable and prosper- tic life of that period. Of course, he was beaten Intions as public men more or less dependent ous circumstances. Most of them, however, are both early and often: for it seems to be an arupon Spanish opinion and by the dictates of a probably suffering serious losses of property or ticle in the creed of the true Latin that all Government in the same way dependent. Yet busicess. And many, numbered by scores of mules must be belabored, with cause or not, on there will be pence. The United States could thousands, are in abject want and beggary. every possible occasion. If any one doubts the have made peace in a month where Spain has "Starvation and horrible miseries" are their truth of that statement he will be at once conspent several months in talking about it, and is portion, and their neighbors are, because of vinced by making a trip through Southern Eunot more ready now than it was then. All their own losses, unable to mitigate their woes. rope. But that is an aside. What we started year. So the Minister of Justice tells the prelevents since the protocol was signed have It is true that the climate of Cuba is genial and out to say was that the mediaval mule, "gayly strengthened this country and lessened the the soil fertile, so that, as was said of Australia. | caparisoned," was often the bearer of great perpower of Spain to resist. The Army is in berter condition and the Navy has been refitted and vest. But what if you have no hoe? And that, able to achieve what they did toward the makis ready for any fight. Debarkation of forces literally, is the plight of a large part of the Cu- ing of modern Europe, which proves that we of the United States Navy has prepared it to act

steadily lost ground in the Philippines. There could be no difficulty in determining what another nation than Spain would do in such circumstances. But in view of Spanish sailed in home ports or in any remaining dependencies. Pacific or Atlantic, Spain would of farming land in suitable places; provide But however it may have been in the past naturally seek peace on the best terms procura- seeds and implements; set the able-bodied poor there is nothing the matter with the modern ble, as Spain did. If the United States decides at work cuttivating the land, paying them fair mule. If we may be permitted to fall again at any time that Spain is not acting according | wages for their labor; use the profits from the | into a modern locution, we would say that he to the terms granted, generous as they were, in sale of products as capital in the enterprise; gets there with both feet the hind ones, to be good faith and honor removing its forces and and thus eventually assist the people to return explicit. His industrial value is second only to retiring from the control of properties in quest to and rehabilitate their old homes. There was that of the horse, and though no less a person tion, the end of the contest must inevitably be to be no giving of tools or cattle or money, or than Job has celebrated the prowess of the

the Spanish cause. The Spanish forces have

under consideration. If this Nation has to meet the problem of reippines, if nothing more were asked or obtained, would render possession of one of the Caroline taining the self-respect of the people and for in- Homer nor Milton ever wrote anything like Islands of the highest importance. With these and Gwam of the Ladrones and the Hawaiian this country. It is heartily to be commended to apart from the great bards of the world ought

Islands, the power of the United States to defend its interests in the Pacific would be great. So if the United States should be obliged by resumption of hostilities to take possession of the Spanish islands in the Eastern Atlance at would incalculably strengthen the position of this country, though no such possession is now desired as no part of the Caroline group was demanded in the terms of peace proposed by President McKinley. Spain can indefinitely increase her loss and the gains of the United States if she chooses to delay beyond reason any settlement, and it is clear that all the Powers of Europe appreciate that fact and are advising her to make the best terms she can without reference to their wishes

ALLIANCES AND FRIENDSHIP.

The dominant purport of all the recent talk about Anglo-American alliance was admirably set forth by Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at the Conservative Club in London on Wednesday night. He speke of the relations between Great Britain on the one hand and Germany, Japan and the United States on the other. They were, he said, closer and more cordial than they had been for some time. They did not amount to a formal alliance by written treaty. He did not wish to be understood as saying they did or were likely to do so in the near future. Great Britain had no need of any such alliance for her own security. Nevertheless, such cordiality of relationship was matter for rejoicing, especially so far as the United States was concerned. This country, he declared, stood in a relation to Great Britain different from that occupied by any other people. And then he added these memorable words, containing the sum and gist of the whole matter: "I know a hundred reasons why we should be friends, none why we should be otherwise."

That is what has been accomplished in this lain but other responsible statesmen on both sides of the sea, and the thinking masses of both nations, have come to think of and to dwell upon the reasons for mutual friendship. not those for enmity; the points of contact and agreement, not those of opposition and divergence. It must be confessed that formerly it were went to dwell upon our reasons, real or imaginary, for distrusting and disliking Great Britain. Even the misdeeds of the mad Ministers of the mad King of more than a century ago were cited and revamped and harped upon. Nor were our British brethren free from the same repreach. All their grievances against us, real and imaginary, were kept alive and kept in mind. The result on both sides was natural, inevitable and deplorable.

to quartel. On the other hand, if entire strangers, or even enemies, sincerely search for good qualities in each other and for grounds of agreement and for reasons for friendship they will assuredly find them, and the establishment of close and cordial relations will become easy. And in each case the habit is one that grows, and grows stronger by usage. In the very process of looking for and thinking of reasons for friendship new reasons for friendship will be created. There are few individuals who have not discovered this in their personal experience. There are no nations between which the rule will not prevail just as well as between individuals. With such a basis for friendship hetween Great Britain and America there is, as Mr. Chamberlain says, no need of an alliance. And it is by no means visionary to regard it as possible, as he does, that such relationship between these two nations may become so strong and so enduring as in fact "to guarantee peace and civilization to the world."

CUBAN RELIEF WORK.

There are suffering people in Cuba. That is a fact not to be forgotten. The island is not exclusively inhabited by Spanish soldiers under Blanco and Cuban soldiers under Gomez and with knees almost touching, and then others could explain away the four wives of the Shah Garcia. There are myriads of men, women and are compelled to stand between them, in direct. of Persia and make him an eligible bachelor. children who took no militant part in the late uncomfortable and indecent physical contact. We are not informed, however, that such exwar on either side, but who have suffered and | with them. Finally, when any one leaves the are still suffering some of the worst evils of car, as every one is glad to do, he has to tig a British matron with marriageable daughters. war. There is much talk day by day about open the clumsy door, which is not even shipping the Spanish soldiers back to Spain and | equipped with a decent bandle for the purpose inducing the Cuban soldiers to disband, and and tumble out as best he can, leaving the beyond doubt those things should be done as | door open for the remaining passengers to drag promptly as possible. But what about these shut, if they can. And the beauty of it is, from others, who form the great majority of the in- the company's point of view, that the Nassau habitants of Cuba, and in whose behalf we in- lines have an absolute monopoly of transportatervened between Spain and Cuba and accepted | tion in a large and important part of the borthe dreadful alternative of war? For let it be ough, so that if people want to ride at all they remembered that the first ground for interven- are compelled to patronize these cars, tion was not to drive out the Spanish soldiers nor to put the Cuban soldiers in control of the | inventions fulfil the terms of the company's island, but "to put an end to the barbarities, charter or meet the reasonable requirements tration the terms it had granted to a defeated bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries" of the Board of Health. Every day they are nation suing for peace. If the President who existing in the island, which the parties to the permitted to remain in use is an insult to the

With the hundreds of thousands of "re-One naturally supposes that the Spanish mem- dren-and we doubt if they have exceeded that more in evidence. In fact, he is one of the most if you tickle it with a boe it smiles with a har- sonages who, without him, might not have been ban people to-day. Houses, barns, fences, Im- owe a great deal to the mule. It is true he got plements, cattle, crops, all have been utterly de-

with the utmost viger in either ocean. Labored | backs and the bare soil. appeals to other nations have not elicited the familiar. Briefly stated, it was to secure tracts | soon as he came into evidence.

the practical consideration of the American Lublic

AN "INHUMAN INVENTION."

The people of Brooklyn, it is pleasant to observe, are at last aroused against the abominable vehicles used as streetears by the Nassau Company. When these cars were first put upon the roads The Tribune called attention to their radical and serious defects, and denounced them as untit for use. To-day nine-tenths of the people of Brooklyn who are compelled to use them take the same view of them that we then expressed. 'The Women's Health Protective Association the other day called them "the most inhuman invention ever put upon wheels," and we are not inclined to consider its words too strong. Other organizations and numerous individuals are formally and vigorously denonneing the ears and protesting against their tuather use. And to-morrow the President of the Borough will give a public hearing to appeals and arguments for legal action against them. We are by no means confident that any immediate relief will be obtained. The alliance of unscrupulous politicians and "publicbe-damned" corporations that now rules this city, and especially the Borough of Brooklyn, has too strong a grip to be broken until its gorging of public plunder causes it to relax through sheer hypergrophy of boodle. After the cynical infamy of the Rape of the Bridge no decent regard for public comfort, convenience or safety is to be expected-until the Deluge, which will come.

This action is gratifying, however, as we have said, because whether immediately successful or not it puts on record the fact that such a monstrous imposition was not inflicted upon the people of Brooklyn without a protest from them. The people are not so base, so sulast year and a half. Not only Mr. Chamber- pine, so enslaved in spirit, as to accept insult and degradation as their due. They still revolt against it. They are long-suffering. There is probably not another community in the civilized world that would endure what New-York is enduring and has long endured at the hands of the creatures of its own making. But there is a limit even to New-York patience. And the was not so. American writers and speakers all but incredible brutality and tyranny of the Nassau Company appear to have strained it nearly to that limit.

There is this to be said, however: that if this action does not succeed if, that is to say, the President of the Borough, or the Local Board of Improvements, or the Health Board, or the Railroad Commissioners, or the courts, or some other authority, cannot and does not compel the Nassau Company to remove those cars, "the most inhuman inven-Now, if the best of friends constantly look tion ever put upon wheels," and to put on for objects of criticism in each other and for others that are fit for men and women to ride grounds for quarrelling it will be easy for them | in-either the authorities will be dereliet in duty or the law in the case will be shown to be absurdly inadequate. The company under its charter is presumably bound to provide passenger cars in which people can ride with safety and comfort. At present it provides nothing of the sort. Its cars are modelled after antiquated freight or cattle cars. Any one who wants to get aboard one has to clamber up on a narrow footboard that runs along the side of the car, support himself by hanging with one hand to a perpendicular pole, and with the other hand tug open a heavy, clumsy sliding door, while the conductor at one end of the car is yelling, "Step lively, there!" and the motorman at the other end is, likely enough, starting the car with a jerk and sending it ahead at full speed. For an athletic man it is a trying and indeed dangerous task. ompel a woman to do it is simply diabolical.

Moreover, half the people in every car are compelled to ride backward, and the car is so arranged that every time a door is opened a cold draught sweeps all through the torturechamber, striking the unfortunate occupants than it would be in an ordinary closed ear if the front door were used for egress and ingress. The seats face each other and the occupants sit

It does not seem possible that such detestable and safety and a foul reproach to American

never, we believe, been clearly defined, though as a matter of fact he bears no small part of its

AN "APPRECIATION" OF THE MILE.

The relation of the mule to civilization has

beaten, as we have said, even the most pious

on the Spanish side which they had. Refitting stroyed, and nothing left to the unfortunate churchman indulging in that practice; but he wretches but the ragged clothes upon their was, so to speak, clothed in purple and fine linen, and as a figure, even though only inci-In such a case every intelligent and sincere | dental, in the great mediaval show, he has | faintest readiness on the part of any to take up | proposal for relief deserves attention, and none | been immortalized in song and story. To use a | thus far made seems to deserve more than that somewhat modern form of locution, the mediaput forward at Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, val mule is all right. Just here we anticipate the other evening, and, as we are glad to see: the remark of some captious critic to the effect practically acted upon. It was introduced by that it is the mule's congener, the ass, that held Mr. William Willard Howard, with whose ad- the stage of mediaval Europe by remarking character nobedy can quite decide what Spain mirable efforts in behalf of both the Cubans that it is all in the family anyway, and that the on his expulsion from the Legion of Honor, one may do. Unable to fight, unable to resist if as and the Armenians our readers have long been superiority of the mule was acknowledged as may at least express a sense of the Legion's

the loss by Spain of the possessions not now anything that would tend to pauperize the people; but everything was to be done on a fair that the modern army depends for its subsist business basis, involving payment for value re- ence. When we say that some of the recent spensibility for dependencies far across the seas ceived. If this scheme were executed on a suf- crop of war poets actually broke forth into It is good sense to prepare to meet them with as ficient scale it is evident that it would speedily song over the virtues of the army mule, we have complete strength as possible. The mainten-relieve distress and conduce to a permanent res- given the strongest possible evidence of the since of a fortified port and station in the Phil-toration of prosperity throughout the island, in mule's value. For every one who read the precisely the manner most desirable for main- lyrics of the late war will admit that neither creasing the cordiality of their relations with them. The testimony of men who thus stand

to be conclusive on the question of mules at of "planting the seeds of revolution under our any rate.

Yet it seems that although George Washing- weak. ton recognized the virtues of the mule and was the means of introducing him on the plantations of the South, there are limitations to that usefulness. At least, that is the opinion of M. P. Le Grand, who owns a great deal of farm land thus describes Rosa Bonheur: "Still hard at work in Alabama, which he rents in small parcels to negroes. It is the theory of Mr. Le Grand that the mule is the undeilig of the Southern negro. It is the very virtues of the mule, indeed, that lead his negro owner into evil ways. For after the day's work on the farm is done he the mule, we mean is available to carry his owner, often long distances, to cakewalks and other merrymakings. As a result of this the negrofarmer develops into the class known as "shiftless," wasting his money and his time, and the mule is too much exhausted to do his work on the farm. It is useless, Mr. Le Grand says, to expect any other result when a Southern negro and a mule are brought into personal relationship. The temptation to employ the mule in this illegitimate way is simply irresistible with the average negro. For this reason Mr. Le Grand has made it a condition with his negro tenants that they shall employ an ox instead of a mule to do their farm work. While the ex is equally serviceable, its owner cannot ride on its back to evening parties, and it can feed itself by grazing in the fields a greater part of the year, which the mule cannot do. The result is that Mr. Le Grand's tenants are prosperous, happy and healthy, while their neighbors who own mules are poverty-stricken and in many

cases dissipated. We started out to make this article a eulogy of the mule, or, as Walter Pater would say, an "ap- the Park Street Church, Boston, which is compreclation." Our first impulse, therefore, was to ignore this incident that appears to make against him. But, after all, even in this case, the mule is all right. The persons at fault are those who take advantage of his all-around usefulness and good-nature.

SOME TRADE TENDENCIES.

Under the Protective system, says the Cobdenite, you are bound to have overproduction at home and to lose the foreign market; the latter because foreign countries will not buy of you if they cannot sell to you in return, and of course they cannot sell to you if you put a tariff on their goods, and the former because, the foreign markets being closed against your goods, the home demand is not equal to the supply of your protected and therefore overstimplated industries; wherefore Protection is a bad the very industries in whose interest it is adopted.

We can repent, and in spire of McKinley's "destiny" and Grigge's "settled policy" and Doane's "too late," we shall repent - (Springfield Republishment thing for the whole country, and especially for

That is a pretty bit of reasoning. But somehow or other it does not exactly gibe with cur- don't forget to bring forth fruits meet for rerent facts and figures. This country is now | pentance under the Protective system, and under the form of it known as the Dingley tariff, which has provoked more denunciations from the disciples of Cobden than any other that ever was framed, excepting, perhaps, the McKinley tariff. Therefore we should be suffering from overproduction, and the country's export trade should be diminishing. Yet as a matter of fact in the nine months January to September, 1898, our exports increased \$123,000,000 and our imports decreased \$113,000,000. To the wayfaring man, not a Cobdenite, the former figures seem to indicate that the foreign markets, instead of being closed against us, are opened more widely than before. And as for overproduction, not only do the export figures indicate a much ineceased demand abroad for our goods, but the import figures indicate that our home market is taking more of our goods than hitherto. For it is to be presumed that American goods enter the home market to about the extent of the decrease in foreign goods. Roughly speaking, therefore, the nine months in question showed an increased demand for American goods in the back of the neck. It is vastly wase amounting to \$226,000,000. That certainly ought to lessen the evils of overproduction.

> No doubt the Cobdenites can explain away these figures. It was said that Mr. Gladstone

Serious and sincere men do not usually ask bore others to intervene and interpret the meaning

Great Britain's biggest warship glides into the waves it is to help rule beneath the Union Jack question was once raised what would become Red Breeches should march side by side against her. But if John and Jonathan should go a-bouting together, could they not say to all the rest, 'Now will you be good?"

haracter of Spain's indebtedness appears in a circular just issued to the Roman Catholic prelates of that country by the Minister of Justice In 1837, it appears, certain nuns in various con vents were invested with State annuitles for life. The youngest of these nuns was then seventeen years old, and the oldest was sixty-six. That was sixty-one years ago. And apparently not a single death has occurred in all that goodly ompany, for every one of them is still drawing her annulty. Or at any rate, the annulty of each is still being paid, to some one or other. The youngest of them must now be seventy eight, and the oldest a hundred and twentyseven. At last, however, the Spanish Treasury has concluded that it is time to look into the matter and ascertain if such extraordinary ongevity has really been attained by its per stoners, to whom it is paying some \$18,000 a proof that they are still alive, or else they will be reckoned dead and their annuities be cancelled. It is doubtful if much proof is forth-

The "dead open and shut" trolley-car must go!

Hooley seems to think all his testimony against other men ought to be swallowed as gospel truth, hook, bole and sinker. But when writter any one testifies against him he squirms like an eel in a frying-pan and wants to pitch the man out of the witness-box. Which is quite characteristic of Hooley and of all his cribe.

If one may not congratulate M. de Pressensé

"If we take eight million Mongolians, and Malays, and what not, and give them a voice in "the affairs of the government under which they "must live," says Senator R. Q. Mills, of Texas, we have got to allow them to send Senators utterly repugnant to our system, heaping all ports of taxes upon us which we shall be powerless to throw off, and planting the seeds of "tives," etc. It seems to us, anyway, that we quarter of an English sixpence (three cents in o needn't go a thousand miles away from the money), for carrying each of the small pieces, and the great State of Texas voting for "this, that and the other scheme." Besides, people living in glass houses should not throw stones or talk

Temperature Study.—She—They say that cold hands are a sign of a warm heart.

He—Yes, and a cold bottle is a sign of a hot time.—(Indianapolis Journal. Senator's own home to find men representing

feet." The gallant Colonel's memory is a trifle

PERSONAL.

A correspondent of "The Westminster Budget" as ever, active as a girl and full of vivacity, it is difficult to believe that Rosa Bonheur is in her seventy-eighth year. As my visit was not that of he interviewer (never allowed to cross her courtyard), but of a friend of a dear English friend, I will say nothing of her surroundings, her animals, her park, her conversation or of the stupendous canvas she has in hand. I will merely record the unforgettable impression of the greatest living French woman and the greatest living woman art-Rosa Bonheur's physiognomy in its intense in-Sectuality and animation recalls the portraits of Michelet and Thiers. Her hair, 'in silvery slips,' is orn short, and adds to the impression of single. I do not think I ever saw so striking a fi tude. I do not think I ever saw so striking a facee thoroughly French face, moreover—as were those
of the two great writers just named. Her hands,
too, are remarkable, the delicate taper flagers and
sibert nails being eminently characteristic of hercountrywomen. On the breast of her block alpaca
blouse, or, rather, short coat, she wore the rosette
of the Legion of Honor—most prized, naturally, of
her many decorations. Much more I could say
that would interest your readers. I will only add,
is illustrative of character, that my introduction
was from a friend lost sight of for upward of forty
ears?"

Covernor Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee, who has been in poor health for some time, has returned to his fluties, completely recovered.

W. H. Eustis, the defeated Republican candidate for the Governorship of Minnesota, could never be 'rattled" in his speechmaking. Thus, when he had been saying in St. Paul that some issues strike a man in the head and some in the heart, one of his hearers added: "And some in the pocket," only to received the unruffled reply, "And your pockets, empty two years ago, are full now."

The Rev. Dr. Withrow, the venerable paster of monly known as "Brimstone Corner," lives up to the old traditions of the church. "I do not see." he says, "how a man can be a Christian who rejects the doctrine of eternal punishment."

Passed Assistant Engineer Frank H. Conant, nited States Navy, who died of pneumonia at the Naval Academy on Wednesday, was one of the most popular officers of his corps, and he ranked high in professional acquirements. When the war with Spain broke out he was on duty at the New-York Navy Yard, and immediately offered his seractive duty with the fleet in Cuban waters. He was succeeded at the Navy Yard by Passed Assistant Engineer Henry E. Rhondes, of the officers on the retired list who were called active s-rvice at shore stations, and was put Resolute. He was graduated from the Na lemy in 1884, and was instructor there un

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

All right; go ahead with the repentance; but

Patrick Williamson, who lives with his son-in-nw. C. T. Morrison, out on Reyd's Creek, on Prosday east his sixty-ninth consecutive Demo-ratio vote Mr. Williamson will be ninety years old on December 4 next, and cast his first Demo-tatic vote for Andrew Jackson in 1838. From that hey until Tuesday he has never missed voting at a far general election, and has never in all the onne years scratched a ticket. Mr. Williams the father of eleven children, grandfather of one and great-grandfather of forty, making all of ninety-two descendants. He is in per-health, and bids fair to live to cast many more scratle votes. We doubt if there is another in Kontineky with anch a little to the contraction. Demogratic votes. We doubt if there is anothe man in Kentucky with such a party record as Mr Williamson. (G.asgow (Ky.) News.

Albert Ham, a farmer, of West Dresden, Me. as an apple tree in his orehard which measures en inches in circumference a foot from ground, and at the height of six feet the trunk branches into four limbs almost as Its great limbs are full of crooks and It is over a century old, and has borne well for each year of the forty-seven it has been in Mr. Ham's possession. One year it gave him fortythree bushels of good apples.

At Davenport a soldier was brought before the commanding officer for selling part of his kit, when the following dialogue took place:
Colonel-Now, Private Murphy, why did you sell

Murphy I'd worn 'em for two years, thought they were my own property. Nothing of the sort, sir. These boots be-

The Rev. Everett Bean of Portland, Me., is a

planation was ever accepted as satisfactory by the Hallawell (Me.) foogfall team is the Universal-a British marron with marriageable daughters ist pastor of the city. These gentlemen pound the ist pastor of the city. These gentlemen pound the ball on weekdays and expound the Bible on Sun-

No Spare Hours - Mr. Hayseed carriving at city hotel) -1 spose 1 kin hear the gong here when it rings for dinner, can't 12 clerk We have no gong. We have breakfast from 6 to 11, dinner from 12 to 6, supper from 6

"The Chicago Chronicle" says that a teacher in and the Stars and Stripes Intertwined. The one of the local schools was instructing a class of small children in mineralogy the other day, en of the "Modern Carthage" if Pickelbaub and | deavoring to make clear to their young minds what a mineral really is. Standing before them, she began in her clear voice: "A mineral is an inorganic, homogeneous substance of definite, or approximately definite, chemical composition, found in nature. Do you understand me? Come, now, you all have seen minerals. And your mothers and fathers have told you the names of them, An interesting little ray of sidelight upon the haven't they? Of course they have. Now, can any one tell me the names of three minerals?"

Teasing Friend—What makes that new haby at your house cry so much, Tommy?
Temmy (indignantly)—Ir don't cry so very much; and, anyway, if all your teeth were out, and your hair off, and your legs so weak you couldn't stand on them. I fancy you'd feel like crying yourself!—(New-Orleans Times-Democrat. The First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia

will commemorate the 200th anniversary of its existence on Friday of this week.

Visitor-And what is the special distinction of Actor I (Fliegende Blätter

There was no response, and she continued: "Have not some of you been out and seen minerals on exhibition?" One little girl raised her hand. "I thought so. Mary will name three minerals." Mary Apollinaris, vieny and seltzer

Johnnie's Version, Teacher Yes, children, it's a yory good proverb "When you put your hand to the plough don't look back." It means that when you make up your mind to do a thing you must do it with all your might, without regret, and paying no attention to anything else. Now, will some little boy repeat the proverb for me? Ah, yes, Johnnie will. What is it, Johnnie?

Johnnie (with a broad smile of triumph)—When you gits to ploughin' don't rubber!—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

in the museum of Wellesley College there has just been placed a photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, across the mat of which Mrs.

Stanley, better known as Dorothy Tennant, has

Objection in Logic. "Unless ye repent, so like-wise shall ye all perish," thundered the missionary. Young Man-Not-Afraid-of-Anyhody's-Eise-Horses, the leading spirit of the Muskrat Lake John Stuart Mill "thu, rose in some agitation." How" he asked, not uncarnestly, "do you reconcile what you say with the dictum that the only good Indian is a dead Indian?"

Showing conclusively that the aborigine can be dialectle, if not only higher and the aborigine can be

Showing conclusively that the aborigine of dialectic, if not enlightened -(Detroit Journal. The negroes of Jamaica speak a very queer sort

of English. A correspondent of "The Philadelphia Record" says. "I singled out a coal-black fellow n a clean white suit, because he looked the most intelligent, and in reply to my question what he "and Representatives to Congress, who will be a camera to the Custom House, he said: 'Marmvoting for this, that and the other scheme lady! I dat quick-quickle fe quattle fe lil tings an tanner fe tunk. What on earth he meant I had no idea until after several repetitions, each yelled louder than before, as if by that means to arouse my duil understanding, an obliging bystander, revolution under our feet." Nothing of the familiar with what is known as 'Quashie English,' kind. We might, but then we haven't "got to translated the porter's words to signify that he "allow them to send Senators and Representa- would do the job very quickly for 'quattle,' or onea 'tanner,' a sixpence, for the trunk."

FAST TORPEDO-BOAT TRIALS.

ANOTHER TEST OF THE FARRAGUT OR-DERED, ALTHOUGH SHE SHOWED REMARKABLE SPEED. Washington, Nov. 17 (Special).-The first of the

30-knot torpedo-boats built in the United States,

and the only one of that speed which has as yet undergone official trial, has finally falled to reach the requirements after three the first two of them resulting in serious damage to the vessel. A telegram Lieutenant-Commander Franklin J. Drake by Secretary Long shows that the Farragut on her final trial, near San Francisco on November 10, ran 29.73 knots in an hour. He says that this remarkably high speed was achieved with no excessive vibration of hull or undue friction of engines. The vessel ran straightaway for half an hour at the rate of 20.34 knots, followed by a turn, accomplished within fifteen minutes, and another dash of half an hour, this time at the rate of 30.19 knots, the average for the whole course being 29.73. The the vessel, has appealed to Secretary Long to acquired speed of thirty knots under ordinary condtions, but was retarded in the official trial by shallow water and heavy head winds in the first half, when the speed fell behind the contract rate. The act of Congress of June 10, 1896, authorizing this vessel and the Dahlgren and the T. A. M Craven, now building at Bath, Me., is novel in that it stipulates that the vessels shall make at least thirty knots, and the contracts call for that speed and declare that if the vessels fall to make it they shall be rejected. The Department was therefore compelled to-day to decide that a fourth trial would be necessary, it being powerless to waive the conditions, although the belief was general among offia knot was impracticable of measurement in a thirty-five-mile run.

The two similar boats building at Bath, Me., are within 20 per cent of completion, and it is expected that their trials will take place in about a month. All three of the versels should have been delivered to the Government under contract in the early part of last April, and they have already accumulated large bills on account of the delay penaltie The failure of the Union from Works boat readily to accomplish its designed velocity-although Scotts, who built her, are formula for it lence of their work, as shown in the Oregon, the Monterey, the Olympia, the San Francisco, the Charleston and other vessels is thought to fore-shadow much greater difficulties with the flath had indifferent specess with the vessels it has for the gunboats Machias and Castine, although their

STATUE OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

LETTER FROM J. Q. A. WARD, THE SCULPTOR, TO GENERAL COREIN

Washington, Nov. 17 - For several years arrangements have been making for the erection of a statue of General Sheralan in this city, to be the gift of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. In the last three years J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, ambition to make it the greatest work of his life and since he has been working on it Statue Committee of the Army of the Cumberland are General Barnett, of Cleveland, chairman, General H. C. Corbin, secretary, and Secretary Alger, treasurer. Not having heard from Mr. Ward for some time, General Corbin a few days ago wrote him, inquiring what progress was being made. Ha received a reply to-day, from which the following

BAPTIST CONGRESS OVER.

Buffalo, Nov. 17 .- The attitude of the Christian Church toward naturalism was discussed at this corning's session of the Baptist Congress in the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. A. S. Coats presided over the session. ect assigned for the discussion was "How Far Can the Truths of Christianity Be Stated in Terms of Naturalism?" A paper prepared by Professor George B. Foster, of the University of Chicago, was George R. Foster, of the University of Chicago, was read. It considered the subject under the title of "The George History" The Christian Life was the title of a paper by Professor W. N. Clarke, of Madison University. The Rev. Dr. Albert Foster, of Newark, N. J., opened the general discussion. The Congress closed this afternoon, when the subject discussed was "The Union of the Believer with Christ." The Rev. Clatebre A. Barbour, of Rochester, discussed the dectrinal aspect of the subject.

THE STRAIN ON THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Francis Collingwood, the civil engineer, has made for "The Railroad Gazette" a study of the buckling of certain trusses of the Brooklyn Bridge on July 20. About 6:20 p. m., after a spell of hot weather lasting several days, a drayhorse dropped dead or, the southern roadway. This caused a blockade of cars and teams until the weight on that roadway was about three times the usual amount. That ca the northern half was about the average. This discrepancy caused a sudden movement, accompanied by a snapping noise. A careful examination of the Bridge, made immediately after the accident, showed that at 250 feet out from the centre of the Brooklyn tower. In trusses I and 6, and at the same distance from the New-York tower, in truss 4, the channels of the lower chords were buckled. Also at 255 feet out from the Brooklyn tower, or at the different long stay, there was a buckling in truss 4. The last was the greatest of all, and was about six inches. At some previous period truss 3 had also buckled at both ends of the centre of the span at stay 14. Neither of the intermediate trusses and noise of the faor beams were buckled. The testiment of the faor beams were buckled. The testiment of the span at stay 14 had also buckled at both ends of the remerce factor the span at stay 14 had also buckled at both ends of the remerce factor. The testiment of the faor beams were buckled. The testiment of the span is stay that the Bridge is undoubtedly being misused by discreparding the protest of those who built it, and giving it up to a number of conflicting interests, by which the trolley-cars are chiefly meant. crepancy caused a sudden movement, accompanied

KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

A SENTIMENT OF NATIONAL PRIDE AND AN UN-SELFISH IMPULSE PROMPT IT.

From Puck.

Arguments against the keeping of the Philippines are plentiful. They are good ones, too. The islands are far away, their people nomads, savages, and pirates, their resources undeveloped; their value as producers is uncertain, we have territory, enough already, also a sufficiency of race troubles. Clearly, the retention of these islands means an additional burden and expense. And yet, in spite of these good arguments, the sentiment of the country seems to be unmistakably for keeping them. It is a sentiment not based upon their value, and hence it is superior to all figures showing them to be undestrable. It is a sentiment that wants them whether they are destrable or not, a sentiment willing to make a monearry sacrifice in order to keep them. "National pride" perhaps best describes this sentiment, and to define it more closely. National pride in the achievements of Dewey and our Navy. He, as our representative, won a foothold in those islands in a way that thrilled every one of us, and we have a feeling that to give up the position now would be to belittle his victory, himself and ourselves.

Possibly all that the anti-annexationists say of this sentiment is true. It may be primitive and unreasoning. But there it is a very important sentiment among those by which human nature expresses itself, and what are you going to do about it? But it must be said that mingled with this purely seliats sentiment is one that is unselfish, a genume impulse to protect the Filiphons from the oppression of Spain in accordance with promises plainly implied if not worded, and to help them in the ways of civilization. Call it Quixolc, if you like, it persists just the same. There is in an individual. Should these sentiments prevail, as we believe they will, we shall keep the islands; and, no doubt, twenty years from now we shall be congratulating ourselves upon the far-sighted policy that gave us a foothold in the East, fergetting that we took it merely out of pride, mixel with planthropy.